

VOL. XV.—NO. 23.

FIRST EDITION

The Nathan Murder Case

Count Joannes a Conspirator.

A Bold Bid for the Rewards.

Herod's Awful Malady.

Another Diet of Worms.

Important Railway Ticket Case.

Free Love in the West.

A Sheep in Wolf's Clothing.

THE COUNT JOANNES.

The Nathan Murder—Extraordinary Scene in a New York Court—The "Count," Otherwise Philip George Jones, Charged With Conspiracy.

The New York Post of last evening has the following:

The case of James Hughes (against whom a charge of murdering Mr. Nathan was made by George Jones), for the larceny of \$50, was disposed of to-day in the Court of General Sessions, Hughes pleading guilty and being sentenced to the State Prison for one year.

In entering the plea, Mr. McClelland, counsel of Hughes, urged upon the Court the necessity of reading some affidavits in support of his request, he would make for a light sentence.

The Court, having granted him permission, he proceeded to read the following affidavit:

The People agt. James Hughes—City and County of New York vs. Albert Craig says that he is acquainted with James Hughes, that this deponent is well acquainted with an individual named E. G. Howe, who was confined in the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island from May 21 till December 30, 1870; that this deponent is acquainted with an individual named George Jones, whose name, as deponent has been informed and believes, is plain George Jones, from the fact that he has seen the said George Jones in the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island in company with the said E. G. Howe, and conversing with him (Howe) in the month of September, 1870.

Further, this deponent says that he saw the said George Jones alias "George the Count Joannes," engaged in conversation with the said E. G. Howe, on different occasions in said penitentiary; that the said Howe made a confidant of this deponent, and the said Howe intended, upon their release, to proceed together to California.

That the said E. G. Howe, in the month of September, 1870, had a conversation with the object of these frequent conversations and conferences with the said George Jones alias "George the Count Joannes."

That the said Howe told this deponent that he (E. G. Howe) and the said "Count Joannes" were "putting up a job," to use his language, to secure the large reward of \$40,000 which had been offered by the authorities for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of Benjamin Nathan.

That the said "Count Joannes" had announced through the public press that he was the chairman of a vigilance committee, and desired any information leading to the arrest and conviction of the assassin of said Benjamin Nathan.

That the said E. G. Howe further informed this deponent that the said "Count Joannes" had a confidant (Howe) could furnish proofs which would fasten the crime upon James Hughes (with whom he, Howe, had quarrelled shortly before), and notwithstanding he knew and was convinced of the falsity of the statement he had made to the said "Count."

This deponent solemnly avers that he has made this affidavit without any solicitation from the said James Hughes or his counsel, or any person whatever, and in order to reveal an infamous conspiracy against the life of Benjamin Hughes, and to expose to this court and the public the baseness, duplicity, and monstrous fraud of George Jones alias "George, the Count Joannes."

Sworn before me this 28th day of January, 1871, A. H. Hummel, Notary Public, New York County.

After sentence Mr. Roche addressed the Court, requesting his Honor to suggest to the District Attorney the propriety of laying the action of George Jones before the general term of the Supreme Court, and ask that his name be stricken from the roll of attorneys and counsellors.

The "Count" jumped up and said, "I accept the challenge."

Judge Bedford's hammer came down, and so did Jones.

HEROD'S AWFUL MALADY.

A Parasitical Phenomenon—A Missalpaipi Lady being Literally Eaten Alive by Worms—A Chapter of Horrors.

From the Memphis Avalanche of the 21st instant says:

A correspondent (Dr. J. M. Hughes) of the Meridian Gazette furnishes a horror in the shape of an account of a woman being devoured by worms. The woman lives in Newton county. The Doctor is treating the case. Of it he says:

The first sensation is a creeping feeling under the skin, producing a very unpleasant tickling; commence at any part of the body, from the head to the feet, and whenever one is left to move to rest, the patient is restless, and impatient until it makes its way through the skin and when he gets through only lives long enough to prove that it is an animal, making a few efforts to crawl after it gets through the skin, and in a few moments there is no evidence of life, giving us no chance to find out the best plan for killing the animal while under the skin. While in the flesh it seems to be strong, with great locomotive power, travelling from place to place under the skin, at the rate of from four to six inches per hour, at all times, and from five to ten drops of unhealthy-looking pus per day. The worm leaves a hole where he comes out about like where a common-sized pegging-awl had been thrust through a piece of solid leather, retaining its roundness for several days. There have been about ten that have

made their way through the skin. I attempted to kill them under the skin by dividing it with my finger nail, and by using a sharp-pointed needle, the part inflamed very much and presented the appearance of erysipeloid inflammation; the others killed by pressure resulted about as the former, but both yielding to the common treatment of local inflammation poultices, etc.

The worms are about one inch to one and a quarter inches long, and about the size of a large broom straw, looking very much like the fish-bait, commonly called sawyer, that we find under firm bark of decayed trees.

The patient is a lady about twenty-three years old, fair complexion, mother of three children, constitution very good, no serofulous tumor in the family.

AN ILLINOIS SENSATION.

A Baptist Jeweller and a Lady Musician—A "Sheep in Wolf's Clothing."

A Peoria correspondent of the Chicago Republican writes:

One of the most recent cases in the history of this city has just come to light, and, as a matter of course, is the topic.

The hero is Herman G. Pein, a well known jeweller, and a leading light in the Baptist Church. He is also considerably interested in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, besides being the founder and superintendent of a number of mission Sunday-schools. In addition to all this, he is a married man, and has been for some years. His wife is a very pretty little woman, and in his affair has the hearty sympathy of the community.

The "leading lady" is a Miss Martin, a well-known music teacher. Her scholars came from the most aristocratic families, and as she possessed considerable musical ability and the appearance of a lady, passed well in society, and was thought by all to be as virtuous and pure as an angel.

It seems that about eighteen months ago Miss Martin applied to Pein for admission into his family as a boarder. After due consultation with his wife she concluded to receive her into the family circle, and there she was installed.

Pein and his wife were delighted with their lady boarder. Her engaging manners and fine musical tastes made her a valuable acquisition to the little household.

Between Pein and her an intimacy sprang up, closing with a finale that makes society stand aghast, and ask in agonizing tones, "Whither are you drifting?"

So ardently was it managed by the parties, that not the slightest suspicion has attached to either of them until now, although it has been going on for over a year. Pein mended watches, and sold his wares on week days, and on the Sabbath sang his psalms with fervor andunction, the same as in the days of yore when he was a student. The fair siren attended to the duties of her profession, and lifted up her voice in the sanctuary with the same ardor and purity of expression that are popularly supposed to characterize virtuous young ladies religiously inclined.

Strange to say, the wife was as ignorant of the amorous propensities of her lord as the rest of mankind, and not until about a week ago did the faithful and loving partner of Pein's joys and sorrows realize the truth.

The wife made a noise among her friends that a clamor raised up around the ears of the devoted couple such as was never before heard of, and the consequence was that early on Thursday morning passengers might have noticed a couple purchasing tickets for some far-off port, to which they have sailed, never, the community hope, to return.

DROWNED UNDER THE ICE.

Terrible Sufferings of Fishermen.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says:—John Cavanaugh, aged fifty years, and his son William, aged twenty-one years, have been well known among the fishermen in this vicinity, residing on the other side of Buffalo creek, opposite foot of Chicago street. It seems the men named had set their lines through the ice in the bay, and on Wednesday evening at an early hour started out to examine their lines, the father stopping at his lines, which were about two miles from shore, and William proceeding about two miles further, to the place at which he expected to make a haul.

At the time the ice prevailed at the time, and, unobserved by the men, the field of ice was separated, William Cavanaugh being upon the detached portion, and his father on the firm ice. The latter having overhauled his lines started out to where his son had gone, and by the time he had reached the fissure created by the wind a thin coating of ice had been formed upon the surface of the water. Advancing unsuspectingly upon the treacherous footing, the old man was suddenly whirled into eternity, being plunged into the dark depths below the ice, and drowned, no helping hand being near to save him.

The son having taken the fish from his lines, turned in the direction of the shore, and proceeded as rapidly as possible, as night was coming on. Suddenly he was startled by coming upon a dividing mass of water, and at once his perilous position was realized. The field of ice on which he had been at work had been broken into three floes, and the young fisherman was in great danger indeed. He plunged into the chilling water, and swam vigorously to the opposite side of the channel, reaching what he considered the firm ice in safety. Again he started toward home, but soon reached another break, and bravely swam across, though almost helplessly chilled to the core.

The young man reached a third break he vainly sought courage, but plunged in again and finally reached the firm ice. By this time his clothing was weighted down with ice, his body partially numb, and everything looked dark. However, he had some dry clothes, and was restored and comfort given. It was at once realized that the father was either in great danger or lost. Soon a party was gotten together and search was instituted. Arriving at the spot where the old man was drowned, the plain was found, and signs discovered of the unfortunate accident. Yesterday morning grapples were used, and about noon the body was recovered.

RAILROAD TICKET CASE.

The Right to "Lay Over"—Alleged Bad Faith to Passengers.

The Baltimore American of yesterday says:—In the Superior Court yesterday the trial was commenced of the case of Elisha P. McClure vs. The Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, an action to recover for alleged illegal expulsion of plaintiff from a passenger train of defendant while near Aberdeen, Md.

In passing on the prayers the court remarked upon the affidavits of the testimony, which substantially were as follows:—The plaintiff, having a ticket to come to this city from Philadelphia, and desiring to spend four or five hours at Port Deposit, made inquiry of the ticket agent at Ferryville, whether his ticket would be good to carry him to this city, after stopping, as he wished to, and was informed that it would. He went to Port Deposit, and on returning got on a train, the conductor of which refused to receive the ticket, and told him that he must get off at Port Deposit. There was no force or violence used to compel him to leave when he refused to pay.

The Court said that if the plaintiff had got the ticket agent and conductor of the train on the fact that he had come to Ferryville to write on the ticket that it was good for a subsequent time, then he would have a guaranteed right to ride; but as he had not done so, the conductor of the train on which he subsequently got was not required to take him without being notified by the written authorization of the agent for him to take another train than the one he bought the ticket for. The plaintiff then submitted another prayer, more in consonance with the views of the Court. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

SECOND EDITION

To-day's Cable News.

The French Defeated at Villars.

The Swiss Boundary Line.

Matters at Washington.

Movements of Minister Schenck.

Whisky and the Revenue.

Prospects of Repealing the Income Tax.

The Steamship Subsidy Bills.

FROM EUROPE.

Swiss Neutrality.

London, Jan. 25—7:30 P. M.—A despatch from Bern says that since the 23d French pickets have been posted along the frontier, preventing ingress from France into Switzerland, and imprisoning strangers. Many Franco-tiers were near the Swiss boundary, and their pickets are in the vicinity of the town of Villars.

The German patrols extend to Abbeyvillers. The Germans have stormed Grayroche, and repulsed the French in an attack upon Villars.

Burning of a Ship.

The ship Marion Emerson, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Captain Sheldrake, from Savannah December 3, for Bremen, and laden with cotton, took fire at Bremenhaven. At the date of the telegram from the latter place the foremast had been cut away and the fire was increasing in strength. The Marion Emerson is owned by S. Killam, of Yarmouth, N. S., and registers 694 tons.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Minister Thornton's Reception.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Notwithstanding the violent snow-storm last night the second card reception this season of Minister and Mrs. Thornton was largely attended by some of the most distinguished and prominent persons in Washington, including Judges of the Supreme Court, members of both houses of Congress, and a more than usually large representation of the foreign legations, either in the persons of ministers or officers attached to them. The reception was generally regarded as delightful, not less for the hospitalities extended than for the refinement and sociability of the guests.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, Jan. 27.

Minister Schenck left to-day for New York, where he is to be entertained at a great dinner by William M. Everts and members of the New York bar. He will return on Wednesday, when his instructions will be ready, and the expectation is that he will sail in the steamer leaving on Saturday, a week from to-morrow.

Whisky and the Revenue.

Members of the Ways and Means Committee are informed that an organized effort will be made as soon as the income tax is abolished to increase the tax on whisky. Commissioner Pleasanton is said to favor the increase, but he will not recommend it at the present session.

The Income Tax—Prospects of Repeal.

It is the general opinion that the Senate bill to abolish the income tax is fully debated in the House, it will be defeated. If it is taken up and put through under the operation of the previous question, it will probably succeed.

The Tax on Paper.

Frank Leslie made an argument before the Ways and Means Committee to-day in favor of equalizing the duty on imported paper, so that sized and unsized shall come in at the same rate of duty.

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill, so far amounts to five millions. When finished it will probably reach seven or eight millions.

The House Commerce Committee has been unable to come to any conclusion on the various Steamship Subsidy Bills before them. The conflicting interests are so great that unless the parties concerned can come to some understanding among themselves, the committee will refuse to report any of them.

FROM THE WEST.

A New Apportionment Law.

St. Louis, Jan. 26.—The lower house of the Legislature passed a resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to urge the passage of a new apportionment law, which shall apply to the Forty-second Congress.

The Cincinnati and Southern Railroad.

Cincinnati, Jan. 26.—The House of Representatives of Kentucky to-day reconsidered its action of yesterday on the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad bill, and passed it by a vote of 46 to 45.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Great Billiard Match.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—The billiard match to-night between Dion and Deery attracted a very large audience. The terms of the match were to play the French carom game, with push and crotch shots barred, Dion to score 600 points against Deery's 500, for \$1000 a side. At the fifth inning Dion scored 43, and at the forty-fourth inning the score stood, Dion 232 and Deery 148.

FROM NEW YORK.

Dwelling Houses Burned.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—At 1 o'clock this morning the residence of Montgomery De Morest, No. 140 West Fortieth street, was seriously damaged by fire. Five two-story frames adjoining were entirely destroyed. Loss unreported.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 27.—Mr. Albright introduced a bill making it unlawful for any manufacturer, merchant, or dealer in coal oil used for illuminating purposes to sell such oil unless it shall have been tested by a reliable coal oil test.

Mr. Deemer, one to authorize a paid Fire Department in the city of Philadelphia.

This bill is of 18 sections. Joseph R. Lyndall, William F. McCully, Jacob Landenslager, Dr. William K. Gilbert, Henry Bobb, and Thomas McCullough, and the Mayor, are created a commission to establish and maintain a Fire Department, and are required to commence the organization of the same within ten days from the passage of the act. At the first meeting a President, Treasurer and Secretary, to serve one year will be elected.

The term of the two first-named Commissioners shall expire on the first Monday of January, 1873; and of the last two on the first Monday of January, 1874.

The Mayor is to be ex-officio a member of the commission.

The next section provides that at the next general election two Commissioners shall be elected in the following January, and so thereafter at such succeeding elections. The term of such Commissioners shall be for three years. The Judges of the Court of Common Pleas are authorized to fill vacancies.

The Commissioners shall have power to create a loan of \$500,000, payable in forty years, and bearing 6 per cent., and all money arising from the sale of the loan must be deposited with the City Treasurer, and the President is authorized to employ more than six persons for each engine or hose carriage, and twelve for a hook and ladder, and three persons as clerks. They shall elect a Chief and five Assistant Engineers for two years, who shall not be less than twenty-one years of age.

They must also provide for paying the expenses of the Department. The commissioners are to hire or buy apparatus and to employ persons to perform the duties. But they must hire or purchase more than thirty engines, ten hose carriages, and eight hook and ladder tracks, or employ more than six persons for each engine or hose carriage, and twelve for a hook and ladder, and three persons as clerks. They shall elect a Chief and five Assistant Engineers for two years, who shall not be less than twenty-one years of age.

The Commissioners are to rent the necessary offices and houses, and with the consent of Councils may buy necessary real estate. The Commissioners are to receive \$2500 a year and give bonds in \$10,000, and they shall determine what to pay the employees.

House of Representatives.

Valuable petitions were presented; among them some from four thousand miners of Western Pennsylvania in favor of better safeguards. Also, from men, women, and children in all parts of the State in favor of a prohibitory liquor law in favor of better safeguards, and religious bequests from collateral inheritance tax.

Mr. Miller, of Philadelphia, from the Committee on Banks, gave notice that hereafter no bill or report of the committee shall be introduced without an editor or publisher that the notice of incorporation had been advertised according to law.

Among the bills introduced were the following:

By Mr. Cloud, incorporating the Norma Association.

By Mr. Thompson, authorizing Councils to open, grade, curb, and pave Twelfth street, between Wharton and Reed streets.

A DISTRESSING CASE.

Pittsburg Doctors Unable to Decide Between Hydrophobia and Epilepsy.

The Pittsburg Dispatch says:—Yesterday afternoon a reporter visited Hunzinger in the ward of the hospital. The man's whole aspect was so quiet, subdued, and even comfortable at the time that we regarded our visit as thrown away. Hunzinger is a large, athletic fellow, with a strong, square face, and a quite prepossessing appearance. He was quiet, reserved, and responded to our overtures for a conversation with the utmost politeness.

He has for some time been working as a farmer. He ascribed his fits to the inhalation of dust from oats he was threshing. We asked him if he had not been bitten by a dog lately. He said that he had, about the end of August, been bitten by a dog, and by a snake also, very nearly at the same time. The dog was not mad to his knowledge. After the snake bite his body swelled up, and became discolored. He was kept drunk for four days on whisky, and finally got over both. We asked if he had ever had fits of the kind before. He said that he had had both at Philadelphia and Harrisburg. Doctor H. is a physician of some eminence, had told him that they were epileptic.

We rose to bid the poor fellow good evening and wish him well, when his body suddenly stretched out, his eyes shut and a peculiar noise was heard from his throat. He was in one of his terrible fits. Four attendants, who had by this time become acquainted with his habits, rushed forward and seized his disengaged arm before the paroxysm was at its height. This precaution was absolutely necessary. Had not his hands been pinioned he would have bitten deep into his flesh.

The gentle communicative creature of a moment before was now a writhing monster. One attendant grasped him by both ears and held his head firmly on the pillow to keep him from bending forward and rending his breast. Stronger muscular efforts were probably never witnessed than the poor fellow made to free himself from restraint. A sort of wall poured from his mouth at the heaving of his fit. Suddenly he began to change his jaws like a wild beast. We were informed that in a previous fit at the hospital he had turned himself and board so that he faced the floor, and buried his teeth in the carpet and wood. D'Alatie might well have feared to put his teeth and jaws in competition with this frenzied man. He next began to bark—literally to bark like a dog. It would be hard to persuade any one who saw him do this that Hunzinger was not laboring with an attack of hydrophobia.

The man's struggles were so fearful that we distrusted both straps and attendants, and having nothing at stake, we thought it about time to retire.

They, Mr. Wenzel met us at the door. While talking to the Rev. gentleman we were surprised to receive a message from Hunzinger stating that he would like to see us. He had got over his paroxysm, and though very much exhausted said that he had suffered no pain. If he is epileptic, it is certainly a very peculiar case.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Money, 4 1/2% steady; gold, 110 1/2@110 3/4; U. S. bonds, 109 1/2; do. 1864, do. 109 1/2; do. 1865, new, 109 1/2; do. 1867, 109 1/2; do. 1868, 109 1/2; do. 1869, 109 1/2; do. 1870, 109 1/2; do. 1871, 109 1/2; do. 1872, 109 1/2; do. 1873, 109 1/2; do. 1874, 109 1/2; do. 1875, 109 1/2; do. 1876, 109 1/2; do. 1877, 109 1/2; do. 1878, 109 1/2; do. 1879, 109 1/2; do. 1880, 109 1/2; do. 1881, 109 1/2; do. 1882, 109 1/2; do. 1883, 109 1/2; do. 1884, 109 1/2; do. 1885, 109 1/2; do. 1886, 109 1/2; do. 1887, 109 1/2; do. 1888, 109 1/2; do. 1889, 109 1/2; do. 1890, 109 1/2; do. 1891, 109 1/2; do. 1892, 109 1/2; do. 1893, 109 1/2; do. 1894, 109 1/2; do. 1895, 109 1/2; do. 1896, 109 1/2; do. 1897, 109 1/2; do. 1898, 109 1/2; do. 1899, 109 1/2; do. 1900, 109 1/2; do. 1901, 109 1/2; do. 1902, 109 1/2; do. 1903, 109 1/2; do. 1904, 109 1/2; do. 1905, 109 1/2; do. 1906, 109 1/2; do. 1907, 109 1/2; do. 1908, 109 1/2; do. 1909, 109 1/2; do. 1910, 109 1/2; do. 1911, 109 1/2; do. 1912, 109 1/2; do. 1913, 109 1/2; do. 1914, 109 1/2; do. 1915, 109 1/2; do. 1916, 109 1/2; do. 1917, 109 1/2; do. 1918, 109 1/2; do. 1919, 109 1/2; do. 1920, 109 1/2; do. 1921, 109 1/2; do. 1922, 109 1/2; do. 1923, 109 1/2; do. 1924, 109 1/2; do. 1925, 109 1/2; do. 1926, 109 1/2; do. 1927, 109 1/2; do. 1928, 109 1/2; do. 1929, 109 1/2; do. 1930, 109 1/2; do. 1931, 109 1/2; do. 1932, 109 1/2; do. 1933, 109 1/2; do. 1934, 109 1/2; do. 1935, 109 1/2; do. 1936, 109 1/2; do. 1937, 109 1/2; do. 1938, 109 1/2; do. 1939, 109 1/2; do. 1940, 109 1/2; do. 1941, 109 1/2; do. 1942, 109 1/2; do. 1943, 109 1/2; do. 1944, 109 1/2; do. 1945, 109 1/2; do. 1946, 109 1/2; do. 1947, 109 1/2; do. 1948, 109 1/2; do. 1949, 109 1/2; do. 1950, 109 1/2; do. 1951, 109 1/2; do. 1952, 109 1/2; do. 1953, 109 1/2; do. 1954, 109 1/2; do. 1955, 109 1/2; do. 1956, 109 1/2; do. 1957, 109 1/2; do. 1958, 109 1/2; do. 1959, 109 1/2; do. 1960, 109 1/2; do. 1961, 109 1/2; do. 1962, 109 1/2; do. 1963, 109 1/2; do. 1964, 109 1/2; do. 1965, 109 1/2; do. 1966, 109 1/2; do. 1967, 109 1/2; do. 1968, 109 1/2; do. 1969, 109 1/2; do. 1970, 109 1/2; do. 1971, 109 1/2; do. 1972, 109 1/2; do. 1973, 109 1/2; do. 1974, 109 1/2; do. 1975, 109 1/2; do. 1976, 109 1/2; do. 1977, 109 1/2; do. 1978, 109 1/2; do. 1979, 109 1/2; do. 1980, 109 1/2; do. 1981, 109 1/2; do. 1982, 109 1/2; do. 1983, 109 1/2; do. 1984, 109 1/2; do. 1985, 109 1/2; do. 1986, 109 1/2; do. 1987, 109 1/2; do. 1988, 109 1/2; do. 1989, 109 1/2; do. 1990, 109 1/2; do. 1991, 109 1/2; do. 1992, 109 1/2; do. 1993, 109 1/2; do. 1994, 109 1/2; do. 1995, 109 1/2; do. 1996, 109 1/2; do. 1997, 109 1/2; do. 1998, 109 1/2; do. 1999, 109 1/2; do. 2000, 109 1/2; do. 2001, 109 1/2; do. 2002, 109 1/2; do. 2003, 109 1/2; do. 2004, 109 1/2; do. 2005, 109 1/2; do. 2006, 109 1/2; do. 2007, 109 1/2; do. 2008, 109 1/2; do. 2009, 109 1/2; do. 2010, 109 1/2; do. 2011, 109 1/2; do. 2012, 109 1/2; do. 2013, 109 1/2; do. 2014, 109 1/2; do. 2015, 109 1/2; do. 2016, 109 1/2; do. 2017, 109 1/2; do. 2018, 109 1/2; do. 2019, 109 1/2; do. 2020, 109 1/2; do. 2021, 109 1/2; do. 2022, 109 1/2; do. 2023, 109 1/2; do. 2024, 109 1/2